Pfizer | BIONTECH

COVID-19 IS STILL A RISK:

Here's how parents can help protect their children (6 months of age and older)

Ask your child's doctor about this season's updated COVID-19 shots, designed to help protect against recent variants.[1]

Families have been through a lot—but it's important to stay informed[2]

The world keeps changing, and so does COVID-19. The original strain of the virus (SARS-CoV-2) that caused COVID-19 continues to evolve and change.[3,4]

This season's COVID-19 shots have been updated. They're one of the best ways to help protect children against COVID-19. Talk to your doctor about getting your child vaccinated today.[5-7]

Pfizer / BIONTECH

COVID-19 shots are recommended by a health authority and leading medical associations

CDC
The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has added COVID-19 shots to its Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends this immunization schedule.[5]

AAP
The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends COVID-19 vaccination for infants, children, and adolescents 6 months of age and older who do not have contraindications.[8]

Ask your doctor if this season's updated COVID-19 shot is right for your child.

Click here to see the CDC recommendation for COVID-19 vaccination

Pfizer | BIONTECH

We know COVID-19 can affect children

- COVID-19 is an infectious disease that can spread from person to person, including children[4,9,10]
- It is a viral infection, mainly transmitted by aerosols and droplets
- The original SARS-CoV-2 virus continues to change and evolve
- It can affect many organs and systems within the body, including the respiratory system
- Children with COVID-19 have reported a wide range of symptoms, from mild to severe illness
- Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus and can include[11]*:
  - fever or chills
  - cough
  - shortness of breath
  - difficulty breathing
  - headache
  - sore throat and more

*This list does not include all possible symptoms. People who have underlying medical conditions like heart or lung disease, or diabetes, are at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.[11]

Ask your doctor today about including this season's updated COVID-19 shot in your child's vaccination plan.[1,5]

Pfizer / BIONTECH

And it's still out there, impacting families[8]

While most children experience asymptomatic or mild illness due to COVID-19, some children are at risk of developing severe illness, including hospitalization.[12]

- **1,716** Children younger than 18 years old had COVID-19–associated hospitalizations from January 1, 2023 to September 2, 2023 based on a surveillance study that covers ~10% of the US population.[13†]

  1,094 <4 years of age[13‡]

  622 Children 5 to 17 years of age[13]

- **Between January to June 2023, 54% of children under the age of 18 with COVID-19–associated hospitalization have no underlying medical conditions[14]**

[†]As reported by COVID-NET, a population-based surveillance system in 14 states. The network represents approximately 10% of the US population. COVID-NET hospitalization data are preliminary and subject to change as more data become available.[15]

[‡]Eligibility for COVID-19 vaccination starts at 6 months of age.[5]

Pfizer | BIONTECH

Children with underlying medical conditions are at increased risk for getting very sick from COVID-19[16]

Some risk factors include*:

- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Asthma
- Chronic lung disease
- Sickle cell disease
- Being immunocompromised

According to the CDC, there is also an increased risk of getting very sick from COVID-19 in children who have medical issues; genetic, neurologic, or metabolic conditions, or congenital heart disease.

*This list does not include all risk factors that increase the risk of getting very sick with COVID-19 and is not in order of degree or severity.

Click here to learn more about the CDC's list of risk factors

Pfizer | BIONTECH

In some children, the virus that causes COVID-19 may become Long COVID[17]

- Long COVID means having symptoms that continue or develop after an initial COVID-19 infection
- Long COVID symptoms can be new or recurring, and can last for weeks, months, or years
- Although Long COVID appears to be less common in children than in adults, long-term effects can and do occur in children and adolescents[17]
- It's important for parents and caregivers to be vigilant, as young children may have difficulty describing the symptoms of Long COVID[18]
- Long COVID may impact a child's ability to participate in their usual activities[18]

Click here to learn more about Long COVID on the CDC's website

Pfizer | BIONTECH

Possible serious side effects

Severe allergic reactions after COVID-19 vaccination are rare but can happen. This is why your child is monitored for at least 15 minutes after receiving the shot.[19,20]

If your child has a severe allergic reaction after leaving the vaccination site, call 911 for immediate medical care.

Risk of myocarditis and pericarditis after Messenger Ribonucleic Acid (mRNA) COVID-19 vaccination[21]

According to the CDC, myocarditis (inflammation of the heart muscle) and pericarditis (inflammation of the outer lining of the heart) have rarely been reported. The cases reported have been in adolescent and young adult males and have occurred:

- More often after the second dose
- Usually within a week of vaccination

Seek medical care if you or your child has any of the specific or general symptoms of myocarditis or pericarditis, especially if it's within a week after receiving a COVID-19 shot:

- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Feelings of having a fast-beating, fluttering, or pounding heart

Pfizer | BIONTECH

Possible side effects from COVID-19 vaccination[22]

According to the CDC, side effects after getting a COVID-19 shot can vary from person to person and across different age groups. Common side effects include:

6 months to 3 years of age

- Pain on the leg or arm where the shot was given
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Irritability or crying
- Sleepiness
- Loss of appetite

4 to 17 years of age

- Pain, swelling, and redness on the arm where the shot was given
- Tiredness
- Headache
- Muscle or joint pain
- Chills
- Swollen lymph nodes

Pfizer | BIONTECH

Vaccination plays an important role in helping to protect against COVID-19

This season's COVID-19 shots are designed to help protect against recent variants[6,23,24]

- They train the immune system to recognize and help fight against recent variants of COVID-19
- They can help protect against COVID-19—a cause of serious illness and hospitalization[6,7,25]

Staying up-to-date with vaccinations is an important step in helping protect children from COVID-19

Pfizer / BIONTECH

For most children, COVID-19 vaccines should be available at no out-of-pocket cost.[26]*

***Eligible uninsured/underinsured children can receive a COVID-19 vaccine at no cost through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program at participating providers, but there may be other costs for the visit or additional services.**
VFC Questions and Answers for Parents: **www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/parents/qa-detailed.html**

Pfizer | BIONTECH

Ask your doctor today about getting this season's updated COVID-19 shot[1]

Find a vaccine option by Pfizer & BioNTech at ScheduleCovidVax.com

REFERENCES

1. CDC. CDC streamlines COVID-19 guidance to help the public better protect themselves and understand their risk. Updated August 11, 2022. Accessed August 25, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2022/p0811-covid-guidance.html **2.** AAP. Family snapshots: life during the pandemic. Updated August 4, 2023. Accessed August 28, 2023. https://www.aap.org/en/patient-care/family-snapshot-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/ **3.** COVID Data Tracker. COVID-19 new hospital admissions and new COVID-19 hospital admissions per 100,000 population, by week, in the United States. Updated August 12, 2023. Accessed August 25, 2023. https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#trends_weeklyhospitaladmissions_ select_00 **4.** WHO. Tracking SARS-CoV-2 variants. Updated August 17, 2023. Accessed September 6, 2023. https://www.who.int/activities/tracking-SARS-CoV-2-variants **5.** CDC. Child and adolescent immunization schedule by age. Updated April 27, 2023. Accessed June 2, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html **6.** CDC. How to protect yourself and others. Updated July 6, 2023. Accessed August 28, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html **7.** CDC. Getting your COVID-19 vaccine. Updated May 24, 2023. Accessed July 13, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect.html **8.** AAP. Children and COVID-19 data report. Updated May 16, 2023. Accessed August 28, 2023. https://www.aap.org/en/pages/2019-novel-coronavirus-covid-19-infections/children-and-covid-19-state-level-data-report/ **9.** WHO. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Updated August 9, 2023. Accessed September 6, 2023. https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_ **10.** CDC. About COVID-19. Updated May 11, 2023. Accessed June 2, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/about-covid-19.html **11.** CDC. Symptoms of COVID-19. Updated October 26, 2022. Accessed September 12, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html **12.** CDC. Information for pediatric healthcare providers. Updated May 11, 2023. Accessed September 12, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/pediatric-hcp.html **13.** CDC. COVID-NET. Updated September 9, 2023. Accessed September 21, 2023. https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/covidnet/covid19_5.html **14.** CDC. COVID-19–associated hospitalizations among infants, children and adults. Updated September 12, 2022. Accessed September 20, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/meetings/downloads/slides-2023-09-12/03-COVID-Havers-508.pdf **15.** CDC. COVID-NET disclaimer. Updated September 2. Accessed September 9. https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/covidnet/covid19_5.html **16.** CDC. Risk factors. People with certain medical conditions. Updated May 11, 2023. Accessed June 2, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html **17.** CDC. Long COVID or post-COVID conditions. Updated July 20, 2023. Accessed August 16, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/long-term-effects/index.html **18.** CDC. Caring for people with post-COVID conditions. Updated September 1, 2022. Accessed August 24, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/long-term-effects/care-post-covid.html **19.** CDC. Allergic reactions after COVID-19 vaccination. Updated July 20, 2023. Accessed August 24, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/allergic-reaction.html **20.** CDC. Interim considerations: preparing for the potential management of anaphylaxis after COVID-19 vaccination. Updated September 2, 2022. Accessed August 24, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/managing-anaphylaxis.html **21.** CDC. Myocarditis and pericarditis after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination. Updated September 27, 2022. Accessed August 25, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/myocarditis.html **22.** CDC. Possible side effects after getting a COVID-19 vaccine. Updated May 5, 2023. Accessed August 5, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect/after.html **23.** CDC. Understanding how COVID-19 vaccines work. Updated May 12, 2023. Accessed August 23, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/how-they-work.html **24.** NIH. How boosters produce broad protection against COVID-19. Updated May 2, 2023. Accessed August 30, 2023. https://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/varied-boosters-produce-broad-protection-against-covid-19 **25.** CDC. COVID-19 vaccines for people who are moderately or severely immunocompromised. Updated May 31, 2023. Accessed August 28, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/immuno.html **26.** CDC. Vaccine for children program (VCP). Updated October 24, 2022. Accessed August 5, 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/index.html

PP-CVV-USA-3424 October 2023

Pfizer | BIONTECH